

(b) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the other heads of the relevant agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **RELEVANT AGENCIES.**—The term “relevant agencies” means—

(A) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(B) the Department of State; and

(C) the United States Agency for International Development.

SA 4808. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CORNYN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since May 2021, the escalation of violent conflict in Afghanistan has forcibly displaced an estimated 655,000 civilians, and 80 percent of those forced to flee are women and children.

(2) Since regaining control of Afghanistan in August 2021, the Taliban have taken actions reminiscent of their brutal rule in the late 1990s, including by cracking down on protesters, detaining and beating journalists, reestablishing the Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, and requiring women to study at universities in gender-segregated classrooms while wearing Islamic attire.

(3) Until the Taliban assumed control of the country in August 2021, the women and girls of Afghanistan had achieved much since 2001, even as insecurity, poverty, underdevelopment, and patriarchal norms continued to limit their rights and opportunities in much of Afghanistan.

(4) Through strong support from the United States and the international community—

(A) female enrollment in public schools in Afghanistan continued to increase through 2015, with an estimated high of 50 percent of school age girls attending; and

(B) by 2019—

(i) women held political leadership positions, and women served as ambassadors; and

(ii) women served as professors, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, police, military members, health professionals, journalists, humanitarian and developmental aid workers, and entrepreneurs.

(5) Efforts to empower women and girls in Afghanistan continue to serve the national interests of Afghanistan and the United States because women are sources of peace and economic progress.

(6) With the return of Taliban control, the United States has little ability to preserve the human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan, and those women and girls may again face the intimidation and marginalization they faced under the last Taliban regime.

(7) Women and girls in Afghanistan are again facing gender-based violence, including—

(A) forced marriage;

(B) intimate partner and domestic violence;

(C) sexual harassment;

(D) sexual violence, including rape; and

(E) emotional and psychological violence.

(8) Gender-based violence has always been a significant problem in Afghanistan and is expected to become more widespread with the Taliban in control. In 2020, even before the Taliban assumed control of the country, some studies projected that 87 percent of Afghan women and girls will experience at least one form of gender-based violence in their lifetime, with 62 percent experiencing multiple incidents of such violence.

(9) Prior to the Taliban takeover in August 2021, approximately 7,000,000 people in Afghanistan lacked or had limited access to emergency and primary health services as a result of inadequate public health coverage, weak health systems, and conflict-related interruptions in care.

(10) Women and girls faced additional challenges, as their access to prenatal, childbirth, and postpartum care was limited due to a shortage of female medical staff, cultural barriers, stigma and fears of reprisals following sexual violence, or other barriers to mobility, including security fears.

(11) Only approximately 50 percent of pregnant women and girls in Afghanistan deliver their children in a health facility with a professional attendant, which increases the risk of complications in childbirth and preventable maternal mortality.

(12) Food insecurity in Afghanistan is also posing a variety of threats to women and girls, as malnutrition weakens their immune systems and makes them more susceptible to infections, complications during pregnancy, and risks during childbirth.

(13) With the combined impacts of ongoing conflict and COVID-19, Afghan households increasingly resort to child marriage, forced marriage, and child labor to address food insecurity and other effects of extreme poverty.

(14) In Afghanistan, the high prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls reduces their ability to survive childbirth, especially when coupled with high rates of child marriage and forced marriage and barriers to accessing prenatal and childbirth services.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) since 2001, organizations and networks promoting the empowerment of women and girls have been important engines of social, economic, and political development in Afghanistan;

(2) any future political order in Afghanistan should secure the political, economic, and social gains made by Afghan women and work to increase the equal treatment of women and girls;

(3) respecting the internationally recognized human rights of all people is essential to securing lasting peace and sustainable development in Afghanistan;

(4) in cooperation with international partners, the United States must endeavor to preserve the hard-won gains made in Afghan-

istan during the past two decades, particularly as related to the social, economic and political empowerment of women and girls in society;

(5) the continued provision of humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan should be targeted toward the most vulnerable, including for the protection, education, and well-being of women and girls;

(6) immediate and ongoing humanitarian needs in Afghanistan can only be met by a humanitarian response that includes formal agreements between local nongovernmental organizations and international partners that promotes the safe access and participation of female staff at all levels and across functional roles among all humanitarian actors; and

(7) a lack of aid would exacerbate the current humanitarian crisis and harm the well-being of women and girls in Afghanistan.

(c) **POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS OF AFGHANISTAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—It is the policy of the United States—

(A) to continue to support the internationally recognized human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan following the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan, including through mechanisms to hold all parties publicly accountable for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of such rights against women and girls;

(B) to strongly oppose any weakening of the political or economic rights of women and girls in Afghanistan;

(C) to use the voice and influence of the United States at the United Nations to promote, respect, and uphold the internationally recognized human rights of the women and girls of Afghanistan, including the right to safely work;

(D) to identify individuals who violate the internationally recognized human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan, such as by committing acts of murder, lynching, and grievous domestic violence against women, and to press for bringing those individuals to justice; and

(E) to systematically consult with Afghan women and girls on their needs and priorities in the development, implementation, and monitoring of humanitarian action, including women and girls who are part of the Afghan diaspora community.

(d) **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND AFGHAN WOMEN.**—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should work to ensure that Afghan women are employed and enabled to work in the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan, to the extent practicable.

(e) **REPORT ON WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AFGHANISTAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter through 2024, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, and make available to the public, a report that includes the following:

(A) An assessment of the status of women and girls in Afghanistan following the departure of United States and partner military forces, including with respect to access to primary and secondary education, jobs, primary and emergency health care, and legal protections and status.

(B) An assessment of the political and civic participation of women and girls in Afghanistan.

(C) An assessment of the prevalence of gender-based violence in Afghanistan.

(D) A report on funds for United States foreign assistance obligated or expended during the period covered by the report to advance

gender equality and the internationally recognized human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan, including funds directed toward local organizations promoting such rights of women and girls, that includes the following:

(i) The amounts awarded to principal recipients and sub-recipients for such purposes during the reporting period.

(ii) A description of each program for which such funds are used for such purposes.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—

(A) INPUT.—The assessment described in paragraph (1)(A) shall include the input of—

(i) Afghan women and girls;

(ii) organizations employing and working with Afghan women and girls; and

(iii) humanitarian organizations, including faith-based organizations, providing assistance in Afghanistan.

(B) SAFETY AND CONFIDENTIALITY.—In carrying out the assessment described in paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure the safety and confidentiality of personal information of each individual who provides information from within Afghanistan.

(3) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 4809. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 576. COUNTERING EXTREMISM IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) promulgate policy that prohibits and defines participation in extremist activities;

(2) develop and implement programs, resources, and activities to counter extremism within the Armed Forces, including screening of publicly available information and Insider Threat Programs;

(3) collect and report data on incidents, allegations, investigations, disciplinary actions, and separations related to extremism, as well as publication of reports on these data in a regular, public, and transparent manner; and

(4) designate a senior official, to be known as the “Senior Official for Countering Extremism”, within the Department of Defense as responsible for facilitation and coordination of the activities described in this subsection with personnel and readiness officials, law enforcement organizations, security organizations, insider threat programs, and watch lists related to extremism in the Armed Forces.

(b) TRAINING AND EDUCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of each military department, in coordination with the Senior Official for Countering Extremism, shall develop and implement training and education programs and related materials to assist members of the Armed Forces

and civilian employees of the Department of Defense in identifying, preventing, responding to, reporting, and mitigating the risk of extremist activities.

(2) CONTENT.—The training and education described in paragraph (1) shall include specific material for activities determined by the Senior Official for Countering Extremism as high risk for extremist activities, including recruitment activities and separating members of the Armed Forces.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall provide the training and education described paragraph (1)—

(A) to a member of the Armed Forces, civilian employee of the Department of Defense, or an individual in a pre-commissioning program no less than once a year;

(B) to a member of the Armed Forces whose discharge (regardless of character of discharge) or release from active duty is anticipated as of a specific date within the time period specified under section 1142(a)(3) of title, United States Code;

(C) to a member of the Armed Forces performing recruitment activities within the 30 days prior to commencing such activities; and

(D) additionally as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(c) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the status of the implementation of this section.

SA 4810. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XV, insert the following:

SEC. —. ESTABLISHMENT OF STRUCTURE AND AUTHORITIES TO ADDRESS UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL PHENOMENA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF ANOMALY SURVEILLANCE, TRACKING, AND RESOLUTION OFFICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, establish an office within an appropriate component of the Department of Defense, or within a joint organization of the Department of Defense and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, to assume—

(A) the duties of the Unidentified Aerial Phenomenon Task Force, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) such other duties as are required by this section.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The office established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the “Anomaly Surveillance, Tracking, and Resolution Office” (in this section referred to as the “Office”).

(3) TERMINATION OR SUBORDINATION OF PRIOR TASK FORCE.—Upon the establishment of the Anomaly Surveillance, Tracking, and Resolution Office, the Secretary shall termi-

nate the Unidentified Aerial Phenomenon Task Force or subordinate it to the Office.

(b) FACILITATION OF REPORTING AND DATA SHARING.—The Director and the Secretary shall each, in coordination with each other, require that—

(1) each element of the intelligence community and the Department, with any data that may be relevant to the investigation of unidentified aerial phenomena, make such data available immediately to the Office; and

(2) military and civilian personnel employed by or under contract to the Department or an element of the intelligence community shall have access to procedures by which they shall report incidents or information, including adverse physiological effects, involving or associated with unidentified aerial phenomena directly to the Office.

(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the Office established under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Developing procedures to synchronize and standardize the collection, reporting, and analysis of incidents, including adverse physiological effects, regarding unidentified aerial phenomena across the Department and in consultation with the intelligence community.

(2) Developing processes and procedures to ensure that such incidents from each component of the Department and each element of the intelligence community are reported and incorporated in a centralized repository.

(3) Establishing procedures to require the timely and consistent reporting of such incidents.

(4) Evaluating links between unidentified aerial phenomena and adversarial foreign governments, other foreign governments, or nonstate actors.

(5) Evaluating the threat that such incidents present to the United States.

(6) Consulting with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as appropriate, including the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Homeland Security, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Department of Energy.

(7) Consulting with allies and partners of the United States, as appropriate, to better assess the nature and extent of unidentified aerial phenomena.

(8) Preparing reports for Congress, in both classified and unclassified form, as required by subsections (h) and (i).

(d) EMPLOYMENT OF LINE ORGANIZATIONS FOR FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OF UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL PHENOMENA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, in coordination with the Director, designate line organizations within the Department of Defense and the intelligence community that possess appropriate expertise, authorities, accesses, data, systems, platforms, and capabilities to rapidly respond to, and conduct field investigations of, incidents involving unidentified aerial phenomena under the direction of the Office.

(2) PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT, AND RESOURCES.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Director, shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that the designated organization or organizations have available adequate personnel with requisite expertise, equipment, transportation, and other resources necessary to respond rapidly to incidents or patterns of observations of unidentified aerial phenomena of which the Office becomes aware.

(e) UTILIZATION OF LINE ORGANIZATIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND OPERATIONAL ANALYSES OF DATA ON UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL PHENOMENA.—